British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 1026 BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 18th, 1846. *Established in* 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

After seven days' detention in Montevideo the mail from England arrived yesterday, but at the hour of our sheet going to press the usual files of papers had not yet come to hand. We have, however, accounts from London *via* Rio Janeiro of four days' later date.

The *Cyclops* steamer from Rio had arrived, after a short passage, with the news of the affair of Obligado. This unexpected intelligence created a lively sensation in the public mind as well in England as in France. What the impression was it produced in the respective cabinets cannot be known, in the absence of official and private correspondence.

Sir Robert Peel had put a few mystifying words into the Queen's mouth, at the opening of Parliament, in regard to the affairs of the Rio de la Plata. We doubt much if this manœuvre of the Right Hon. Baronet to gild over the blunderings of his noble colleague, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will have the effect of satisfying Parliament as to the justice and expediency of the line of policy pursued in these Republics. H. M. is made to say that "a bloody and desolating war has for some years past afflicted the States of the River Plate," but care is taken not to say that such war has been kept alive almost exclusively through the instrumentality of officers in H. M's. service. The Minister causes the royal speaker to complain that "the commerce of all nations has been interrupted," but forgets to make her mention that it is the result of the lawless conduct pursued on the part of her own agents. Sir Robert next says through H. M., that "acts of barbarity have been committed unknown in the usages of a civilized people," in the hope, no doubt, that such an assertion, though nothing mere than the repetition of an oft-refuted calumny, will merit credit when pronounced from the royal lips. Lastly, H. M. is made to say that "in conjunction with the King of the French H. M. was endeavouring to bring about a pacification of these Republics;" when no one knew better than the Minister, that the uniform tendency of the proceedings of the envoys of the combined powers had been to light up again the flames of war when the last spark was on the eve of being smothered. However, the Minister had an end to serve, and the urgency of the case would not allow of an over scrupulous regard for truth and honesty.

From the following paragraph in the *Times* it will be seen that a fresh war has broken out in India. We flatter ourselves with the hope that humanity will not have to mourn a renewal of those really "unheard of barbarities" which signalised the Affghanistan campaign.

London, 8th February.—The great question of British intervention in the affairs of the Punjab has been decided by the invasion of the Sikhs into the British territory. On the 12th and 13th of December, the Sikh army amounting to 30,000 men, with 70 field pieces, crossed the Sutley, and marched directly on Ferozepore. It was there checked for some days, while the British army concentrated itself. On the 21st a battle began, or rather a series of actions, which had lasted for three days and nights when the messenger started and which was not yet at an end. The Governor General commanded the centre, the Commander-in-chief the right, and Sir John Littler the left. The number of killed was very great. The Sikhs had lost 65 pieces, and the British occupied the enemies' ground. The centre and right sustained their position well.

The upshot of the late sanguinary tumult in Montevideo has been the complete overthrow—despite the protection of the Ministers of England and France—of Vasquez and his tail of Argentine emigrants; and the substitution of Frutos Rivera as chief tool of the Anglo-French intervention. The puppet-President, Suarez, accepted the resignation of Vasquez and Muñoz, and named in their room Magariños, formerly Envoy at Rio, and Acosta, an obscure officer of Rivera's suite. The new Ministers immediately undid all that their predecessors had done to the prejudice of Frutos, and conferred upon the latter the appointment of Commander-in-chief, upon which he was allowed to land, notwithstanding the blustering assurance of Admiral Lainé a few days before. The shatter-brained Pacheco Obes, and a number of officers partial to him, as well as Muñoz and other civilians, had embarked for safety. Vasquez's asylum was Mr. Ouseley's house. The whole Argentine legion—we do not know of how many dozen men composed—and a large number of families had also embarked, and are said to have determined on going to Corrientes under convoy of a British steamer; Montevideo being at present rather too hot quarters for Argentine Unitarians. The imprecations against them during the late tumult were loud and deep.

We have accounts from Corrientes to the 18th ult. Great discontent prevailed among the Correntinos, in consequence of the dastardly conduct of Paz during the late campaign. It is affirmed that this leader, fearful for his personal safety, had taken up his quarters among the Paraguayans, who form a corps by themselves. It was believed that Paz had actually tendered his resignation, and that it would be accepted. No troops, in addition to the 4,000 originally sent, had arrived from Paraguay.

On the 28th ult., a detachment of 150 cavalry sent out from Salto, for the purpose of collecting cattle, were overtaken and cut to pieces by Col. Lamas, only 8 men returning to the town.

A special messenger from Bolivia arrived in town on the 10th inst., bringing despatches, announcing that the Government of that Republic, in pursuance of the new line of policy it has adopted, in view of the continued aggressions of the Anglo-French intervention, had appointed a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederation, in the person of General Guilarte, at present residing in Montevideo. But as this individual—one of Santa Cruz's officers and a notorious anarchist—has had the imprudence of announcing, in the public prints of Montevideo, and in no very measured terms, his hostility to this Government, and his sympathy with the cause of the intrusive authority of that city, the Chargé d'Affaires of Bolivia, aware of the impossibility of Guilarte being admitted here, has sent off another special messenger with despatches to his Government, informing it of this circumstance, which it was undoubtedly unacquainted with when it made the appointment. This messenger is also bearer of very interesting intercepted documents, which will enable President Ballivian to discover the clue to the vile intrigues by which he has been so long surrounded.

Dr. Baldomero Garcia, Argentine Minister to Chili, has been recalled, and Don Miguel Otero, formerly Governor of Salta, appointed in his stead.

Holy Week.—The ceremonies of this solemn season have been performed this year in Buenos Ayres on a scale of magnificence worthy the piping times of peace. A stranger, unacquainted with passing events and visiting this city on Thursday or Friday, could hardly realise the fact that he was in the midst of a population in arms, and suffering the effects of a blockade by the combined forces of the two greatest naval powers of the universe. So admiral was the order that prevailed, and so opposite to anything like distress or discontent were the general aspect and demeanour of the crowds who filled the streets, on their way to and from the churches, and accompanying the different processions, that it required no great effort of imagination even for a resident to transport himself back to those halcyon days, ere the curse of foreign intervention blighted the country's prosperity.

On Saturday and Sunday evenings a more than ordinary number of Judases was burned in different quarters, which attracted large assemblages of spectators. On one of these occasions, on the Alameda, a ball was got up on a sudden on the spacious terrace of the Captain of the Port's office, and was kept up with spirit for some hours.

The weather throughout the week was in the highest degree propitious.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the House of Representatives of the United States:—

1. The President of the United States shall notify to the Government of Great Britain, that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain respecting the territory on the north west coast of America, west of the Rocky Mountains, of 6th August, 1827, signed in London, shall be null and void twelve months after this notification is made.

2. That nothing herein contained is to be construed as intended to interfere with the right or discretion of the respective authorities of both the contracting powers, to renew and follow up the negotiations, with the view of bringing the controversy relative to the Oregon territory to an amicable settlement.

ENGLAND.

[From the "Morning Chronicle," of Dec. 24, 1845.]

We have already shown in a previous article, that the main point relied upon in the manifesto of Mess. Ouseley and Deffaudis, of the danger which would result to the independence of Montevideo from the re-instatement of Oribe in the president's chair there, and of our obligation to prevent it, was a mere bugbear, concocted by interested parties to frighten our Government into a line of policy which would forward their own private ends at the sacrifice of all our other interests in the river Plate. We proceed to notice the remaining part of the same document, which is a tissue of accusations so monstrously unjust, and complaints so extremely silly, that we doubt if their equal could be found in any single State paper out of the mass with which the world has been bored or entertained.

The most striking features of this document are its glaring onesidedness, and the strong prejudice against Buenos Ayres with which the Plenipotentiaries look at every incident of this question, and which appear to render them incapable of forming anything like even a sane judgment respecting any one of them. Thus, they gravely represent as a great crime, that the Government of Buenos Ayres sent "*secret*" orders to the commanding officer of its squadron; as if the orders of a Government were generally *public*, or as if it was incumbent on that of Buenos Ayres to communicate its orders to *them*; and they further go on to term the preparations of Admiral Brown to get his squadron under weigh, in pursuance of those orders, as an "UNJUSTIFIABLE *attempt*." Unjustifiable in a Government to order its squadron to sail!—and in its officer to obey the order! And they proceed, apparently unconscious they were writing anything that could be questioned, to state that for this act they had seized the Buenos Ayres squadron, and that they think great credit ought to be given to them for their "MODERATION AND EQUITY," inasmuch as they did not deliver up the native crews to their Montevidean enemies—to have (perhaps) the option of enlisting as traitors against their country, or of the scaffold. We think, after this specimen of the notions of the Plenipotentiaries as to what is "unjustifiable" in Buenos Ayres Government, and what is "moderation and equity" on *their* parts, no one will be surprised at anything they may either do or say hereafter. For ourselves, we must acknowledge we are ashamed to see the signature of a British Minister to the confession of such an enormity, and to the enormity of such a justification.

Quite in character is the pretext laid hold of for following up this first outrage by the subsequent ones, the greatest of which (as far as we know at present) is the blockade of Buenos Ayres. After the *robbery* of the squadron (for it deserves no other name)—the plunder of Colonia—the seizure of Martin Garcia—and other acts of a similar nature—the Buenos Ayres Government refused all communication with the French and English vessels of war. Our readers should know that, whilst engaged in these outrages, those vessels were in the habit of resorting to Buenos Ayres, supplying themselves with fresh provisions and other necessaries, and then sallying forth to commit fresh ones; so that Buenos Ayres was actually *feeding* the fleet that was endeavouring to destroy her. It would not have been the greatest enormity the world ever witnessed, if the Government or people of that place had laid hold of some of the officers, whilst on shore, and held them as hostages; but they acted more wisely, and contented themselves with simply *putting them into Coventry*. What is the judgement of the Plenipotentiaries upon this? Speaking of the decree interdicting any communication between the Buenos Ayres territory and their ships, in consequence of the hostile acts of the latter, they term it "this *very* UNJUSTIFIABLE *and hostile decree*," and in retalliation they notify a blockade of the port! This is the opinion of Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis. For our readers to form *theirs*, they must borrow a little from their imagination. Let them fancy England at war with France—America takes part with the latter—seizes a squadron of ours—hands its over to France—the French flag is hoisted in it—together they occupy Jersey or the Isle of Man—threaten to sail up the Severn or Clyde—and all this while the American ships are landing boats' crews at Falmouth or Cowes to supply themselves with fresh provisions, or anything else they require. We know it will be difficult to fancy this, but still it must be done, and *more*. Fancy our hearing it was unjustifiable to order these boats' crews off!—fancy our astonishment at being told so! and—hardest of all—fancy there could be found two men with nerve or dulness enough to say and sign it.

The precious little piece of sophistry, by which the Plenipotentiaries affect to make out that this cessation of communication with the unfriendly ships of war, and a few temporary restrictions, on the part of Buenos Ayres, for lawful purposes, on the coasting and river trade, amounted to "a general and nearly absolute blockade of the Rio de la Plata," and so justified *them* in imposing a blockade of their own, is so at variance with notorious facts, that we point it out less for the purpose of contradicting it than of exposing the thorough disingenuousness of this document. With the exception of the part blockaded by *ourselves*, the ports of the River Plate were open to the flags of all nations, as they have been for the last thirty years, and in some particulars more completely and unrestrictedly than our own ports are or ever have been. If a foreign vessel bringing hides or tallow from Buenos Ayres were to seek entry in any port of England it would be refused to her; whereas, in Buenos Ayres British goods are admitted under whatever flag they may be brought in.

Another of the grievances upon which great stress is laid by the Plenipotentiaries, is the mode of warfare adopted by Oribe, who, it appears, unable of course to contend with the British and French fleets on the coasts, orders his troops to retire to the interior, and at the same time to withdraw with them the population, foreign as well as native. Now, as nature has given to different animals different weapons of defence, so has it to nations. *We* are strong and arrogant with our ships, guns, and shells. Our opponents patient and firm, with their extended country—their desultory mode of warfare—their *horses*—and their simple habits and limited wants. The strife is between the energy and skill of civilization and the impenetrability and unfeelingness of semi-savageism. It is the case of a second Algiers, thirty times farther off, and without the enthusiasm and fondness for *glory* at home, which are requisite for supporting its costs of blood and treasure. To cry out against the inhabitants for defending themselves with the only weapons which nature has given them, is not merely ridiculous, but should suggest, one would think, an inquiry as to the expediency of our ever attacking them. The Plenipotentiaries must, or might, have known the sort of warfare they had to prepare for. It has been predicted by persons of slighter means of information than their own. A system of passive resistance, by desolating the country—laying it bare of all means of subsistence for the invaders—removing the population from contact with them—and maintaining a perpetual harassing guerilla warfare—is the only resource of a determined people who are unable to cope with their invaders in the open field. The horrors of such a war are justly chargeable on those who *provoke* it, and should the British Government proceed in the same blind indifference to consequences as their Plenipotentiary appears to have done, we can only hope that the country will be less easily satisfied than their consciences.

Throughout the whole of these trying circumstances, General Rosas has exhibited a degree of moderation and self-control which it would be difficult to match in the whole world. Savage, or half-savage, or civilized man, whichever he be, he appears to excel in that peculiar virtue which was placed by the ancients in the foremost rank. If his name be sullied, as is alleged, by greater atrocities than those of his opponents,* it is to be hoped there is yet time for him to reflect that true courage is not inconsistent with humanity, and that he may sustain all his country's rights entire without forfeiting the old Spanish character for kindness and generosity.

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* It is *said* that in the battle of India Muerta the Buenos Ayres troops massacred 1,000 of their enemies, whereas Lopez, in his *surprise* of Santa Fé, massacred only 400 to 500; but then he had either killed all there were to kill, or was disturbed before he had time to kill more.

The *Times*, in some recent observations on the affairs of the River Plate, having stated as follows:—

"The South American Association of Liverpool has formally expressed within the last ten days its entire concurrence in the principles of intervention. It is hardly worth while, after *so decisive a testimony from such authority*, to notice the contradictions, &c."

We are enabled, on good authority, *also* to make a statement on the subject, which is, that at the meeting at which this "entire concurrence" was "expressed," there were present only FOUR gentlemen having establishments in the River Plate. Of these four, at least *two* have lent money (or their partners abroad have) to the persons calling themselves the Montevideo Government, for the especial purpose of supporting them in power, and therefore their votes on this question cannot be considered impartial ones. Of the remaining *two*, one is said to have *dissented* in lieu of having concurred; so that the "decisive testimony" is the opinion of ONE.

If it be not true that one gentleman dissented, and *if* neither he nor the remaining one has any thing to do with the loans, then we have the opinion of *two* impartial gentlemen. *Valeat quantum!*

But there were present at the same meeting two *other* gentlemen, one of whom has *no connection whatever* with the River Plate trade, and the other stands in exactly the same position towards it as the *London and Birmingham Railway* stands in towards the *London and York*; and the same intense anxiety that the London and Birmingham may be supposed to feel for the opening of the London and York, may this gentleman be supposed to feel for the reopening of the River Plate trade! *Verbum sat.*

As this doughty Liverpool South American Association will no doubt be paraded again for similar service, we may as well inform our readers at once that it consists of *seventeen* firms as members, of whom only *seven* have establishments in the River Plate. They will thus know what importance to attach to its "decisive testimony" in future.—(*Idem.*)

[From the "Morning Chronicle," 6th Dec., 1845.]

A writer who will venture to assert or insinuate an untruth in almost every paragraph, gains the advantage of securing some of them from contradiction, as a man who hits right and left in a crowd will plant some blows that cannot be parried. So numerous are the misrepresentation contained in an article on the affairs of the River Plate, in the *Times* of Thursday, that it would be presuming on the patience of our readers to answer them all. We must, however, hope for their attention whilst we expose a few.

The endeavour to persuade the public that the remonstrances of the merchants against the proceedings of Government arise solely from a jealously of Montevideo, and a wish to injure it, betrays equally ignorance of the subject, and a low, mean spirit. No such jealously ever has existed, or can exist; for, as is well known to the numerous manufacturers and others doing business with the Plate, the merchants of Buenos Ayres and the merchants of Montevideo are identical, nearly all the agency of importing houses having an establishment at each port, and it being a very usual practice, when both are open, for the manufacturers here to ship their goods in vessels that go to both, so that they may be sold at whichever offers the greatest advantage on arrival.

The sort of poetical justice by which it is made out that it is only fair the merchants at Buenos Ayres should suffer because those at Montevideo have suffered, would be insulting if it were not ridiculous. Precisely the grievance which they feel the most is, that *after* the enormous losses which they have borne in Montevideo, caused solely by the acts of their own Government, they are now going to be exposed to similar, or perhaps even greater ones in Buenos Ayres. The simple fact that the firms who have lost at Montevideo, and those who fear to lose in Buenos Ayres, are *identical*, destroys the whole fabric of false inferences, to build up which the distinction between them was invented.

There is an attempt to make it appear as something disgraceful to the merchants, that they should try to avert the evils impending over them, and even to cry them down as partisans of Rosas for so doing. When men engage in hazardous operations, which promise an unusual profit or a corresponding loss, according to the issue of the contingency on which they are based, it is fair enough to tell them that if the dice go against them they have no right to complain. But there is nothing of this sort here. The merchants we speak of are the mere servants of our manufacturers—the *arms* by which the products of Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, are distributed over the countries in which they reside. As such, they are peculiarly entitled to the protection of a nation whose most important business abroad is confessed to be to find markets for its manufactures. The losses they apprehend are the losses of the debts due to them for the goods sold by them in this capacity, partly through the bankruptcy of their debtors, and partly through the depreciation of the paper money in which the debts are contracted. The exact amount of them it is of course impossible te ascertain, but it may be considered to be considerably more than half a million sterling. Besides this, there will be the loss on goods that cannot be sold;

on produce that cannot be shipped or sold; on the large amount of local Government stock held by the British, and a variety of others which it would be tedious to mention. We will leave it to candid men to judge which has the most reason to be ashamed—those who, engaged in an honourable calling, entreat their Government to abstain from ruining them, or the writer who imputes their doing so to them as a disgrace.

But a pretext, of course, must be forthcoming to justify these absurdities. "Corrientes," we are told, "requires the export of her own produce, which some of our countrymen were the first to bring into the market of Europe." We hardly see the necessity of being told that she limits her desires for export to *her own* produce, nor is she, we believe, singular in having had it first sent to Europe through our countrymen, as they were the first to bring to Europe the produce of all the provinces. Neither do we know what particular novelty there is in her wish to export it, for, such as it is, it has been regularly exported for the last thirty years, excepting, of course, during temporary interruptions arising from political events. To pretend, however, that the trade of a province, whose population Sir Woodbine Parish estimates at 35,000 to 40,000 in 1836-7, (page 393), even if new to us, which it is not, could compensate for the losses that are likely to be sustained, will deceive no one at all acquainted with the country. We venture to say that the losses sustained in the two first months of the intervention are more than the fee-simple of the land of the whole province would sell for.

Not less exaggerated is the importance of trade with Paraguay. That it possesses "great capabilities," as the phrase is—viz., a certain number of square leagues of land, which, by the application of capital, skill, and industry, might in the course of time become valuable—we do not deny; but the same may be said of millions of square leagues of land in other parts of the globe; and with regard to Paraguay, as well as to them, we may safely assert that they are to us *at present* (which is what practical men have to do with,) in a commercial point of view, almost a nonentity. What it may become some day is beyond our knowledge; but we know that when the communication with it was opened after the death of Dr. Francia, it greatly disappointed the expectations formed of its trade. Neither did it attain to any importance during the three years or more that it remained open. It produces nothing in any quantity suitable for this country; and the use of its yerba being confined to a few of the South American states, in some of which it is being supplanted by the tea of China, there would be no market for the additional quantity, even if they were to extend its cultivation. The truth is, as persons conversant with the trade well know, that one week's custom of the province of Buenos Ayres alone is worth more to us than a whole year's of Paraguay, such as it now is, or is likely to be for the next twenty years. After all, there is no necessity to fight our way to this El Dorado. As it was closed to us through incidents arising out of the war, so peace would re-open it.

A great many more misrepresentation remain to be noticed, but we must reserve them for another occasion. We may observe, however, that the hostility to foreign commerce which is imputed to General Rosas, because in the prosecution of the war he has thought it necessary to resort to temporary interruptions of trade in various quarters, rests upon no better foundation than the same charge would, if brought against the British Government, because they had instituted a blockade of Buenos Ayres. Both are special measures, instituted for special purposes, and being exceptions to the general policy of the Government they emanate from, are in no way indicative of its spirit or tendency. As regards the jurisdiction of Buenos Ayres over its rivers, and the absence of all right on our part to enter them without its consent, we find both points so ably and unequivocally decided in favour of Buenos Ayres, in a conversation that took place in the House of Lords on the 27th of June last, that we must close this article with it. The riddle remains yet to be solved, how Lord Aberdeen could talk as he talked, and do as he has done:—

"The Duke of Richmond presented a petition from bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and traders, praying for the free navigation of the River Plate.

"Lord Brougham also presented one to the same effect from Manchester.

"The Earl of Aberdeen said he should be most happy to contribute by any means in his power to open the navigation of the Plate, or any other river in any of the world, to facilitate and extend the commerce of this country; but it was not so easy a matter as the petitioners supposed to open that which *lawful authorities had declared to be closed*. The petitioners had spoken of a treaty with this country, by which they alleged they were entitled to the navigation of the River Plate. *Now Buenos Ayres was the only organ of the combined states with which foreign powers could deal. Some of the provinces had revolted, and war was now waging between them.* That their lordships might judge of the manner in which the petitioners had put forward their claims under the treaty, he would compare their statement with the treaty itself. The petitioners alleged that by this treaty there should be reciprocal freedom of commerce between Great Britain and the United Provinces, and perfect freedom and security for British subjects there. Now the article of the treaty referred to was to this effect, that there should be between all the territories of her Britannic Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the united provinces of Rio de la Plata, reciprocal freedom of commerce, that the British should have liberty to come with their ships into all the ports of the territories aforesaid, 'into which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come' [hear, hear.] Therefore, it appeared by the article of the treaty, that this country had a right to claim that which was granted to other foreigners. The article went on to say that the inhabitants of the two countries should enjoy perfect security for their commerce, 'subject to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively,' so that this country was at the mercy of a foreign state choosing to make laws restrictive of free commerce, provided they give us all that was enjoyed by the most favoured nations [hear, hear.] This country was now engaged in the endeavour to restore peace in the River Plate, and he hoped that the result would be an improvement in the present state of things, and a great extension of our commerce in those regions. *But we should lose more than we could possibly gain, if in dealing with these states we lost sight of the principles of justice* [hear, hear, hear] They might be unwise in their commercial policy, and they might be following out a system imprudent and injurious as regarded their own interest, as well as ours. *But we were bound to respect the rights of independent nations, be they weak or be they strong.*

"Lord Brougham agreed that the petitioners might have overstated their claims.

"In answer to a question by Lord Ashburton, the Earl of Aberdeen said that *Buenos Ayres possessed the sovereignty on both sides of the river*, and prevented the aceess of any foreign power up that river, *in the same manner in which we have the right of prohibiting the passage of any foreign power up the St. Lawrence.*

"Lord Colchester said the question was of great commercial importance, and he was sure had not escaped the attention of the Government. If we could succeed in opening the navigation of the river it would be the greatest possible service to our commerce in those regions. *If this country attended to their own affairs solely, and observed strict impartiality between the contending states*, he had no doubt that General Rosas would listen to any reasonable proposal for settling the question."

UNITED STATES.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH INTERFERENCE IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE RIVER PLATE.

I have seen with great pleasure the several articles which have been published in the *Sun* concerning the unjust and iniquitous interference of the English and French in a question purely American. This interference should be held forth to the execration of every American, and I am glad to see so highly a respectable paper as the *Sun*, denounce with all the warmth of a truly American feeling this highhanded attempt on the part of England and France to dictate to the Government of Buenos Ayres and to General Oribe, the legal President of the Uruguayan Republic, but from the firmness and decision of that truly great man, who is now at the head of the Argentine Confederation, General Rosas, these pretensions on the part of England and France will meet with unqualified defiance, and will result to the confusion and shame of his enemies; for with all their strength, sustained as Rosas is by the approbation and confidence of his countrymen, they cannot overwhelm him, but this interference will prolong the war for years to the destruction of the growing commerce of the United States with the countries bordering on the River Plate.

For many reasons it is imperative on the part of our government to sustain him, for if the coalition succeeds there, the next attack of the English and French will probably be against our country, and flushed with their success against the Republic of Buenos Ayres, they will then probably be joined by other European governments jealous of our Republican institutions, and a crusade will be commenced against ourselves. And secondly, for the commercial prosperity of the United States, our Government should sustain Rosas, for should England and France succeed, our great and growing commerce with the river Plate, will be annihilated, as is well shown in the enclosed article which I have cut out of the *Salem Register* of the 23rd of last October, headed—"The South American Republics," and which I would take the liberty of respectfully suggesting to you to republish in your highly respectable and independent paper, as also these few remarks, if you think them of sufficient consequence to appear in your columns.

The secret motive of this coalition of England and France to sustain the often defeated Rivera against Rosas and Oribe, from the selfish policy which has formed it, deserves to be exposed to the scorn and heartfelt indignation of our fellow citizens.

England, as stated in the enclosed article from the *Salem Register*, calculated on obtaining possession or control of the Montevidean Custom House, and either openly or by a well organised system of smuggling to introduce its manufactures, probably permitting France to come in for a share, but as the articles most wanted are cotton cloths, the English manufacturers will have the advantage over the French from their superior cheapness.

The French on their side expect to form a monarchy for the Prince de Joinville, married to a Brazilian Princess, and whose dowry is partly in lands, which I believe are contiguous to the Uruguayan territories. The silence of M. Guizot concerning the Brazilian empire when he pronounced the threat of the *protectorate* of France over the rest of North and South America, shows the secret intention of that government, and their plan will be sustained by the immense French population, which is considered to be about 17,000 now living at Montevideo.

Rivera expects to dupe both and to constitute a despotic government, with himself for chief, and to share largely also in the dismemberment of the Argentine Confederation in case the coalition succeeds in its unjust project against Rosas and Oribe.

Should the coalition succeed, there will probably be a very pretty quarrel for the lion's share; but thank Heaven, they have in Rosas a hard subject to deal with. His firmness and energy, if aided as he should be by our government, will defeat this coalition as he defeated the former one of Rivera and the French, when unaided and alone, surrounded by enemies by land and by sea, yet through his unconquerable energy and determination he triumphed over and drove the first before him, and compelled the French to retire from a contest in which they could no longer find either honour or profit. But should Rosas unfortunately be defeated, then our countrymen may bid adieu to our lucrative commerce with the river Plate.

This is a momentous question and demands the serious consideration of our government and of our fellow citizens without distinction of party, for if this European intervention, in a purely American question, is not checked at its commencement, we may soon expect to see England and France, coalized with the other monarchial governments of Europe, thundering at our own doors.—(*Correspondent of the New York Sun.*)

Advertisements.

To Let,

TO single gentlemen, two beautiful rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Enquire at No. 120 Calle Perú.

Notice.

IT is respectfully requested that persons who were formerly in the habit of receiving publications from England through the late Mr. Love, will please apply for them at the Buenos Ayres Commercial Rooms, Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 59, or make known to the present proprietor, should it be their intention to discontinue their subscription to the same.

3,000 DOLLARS REWARD,

WILL be given to the person who may give positive information of the thief who, on the night of the 19th inst., entered the house of Messrs. Ibarra and Macome, Calle de Potosi, No. 61, and stole out of the desk a pair of Ear Rings, and Eleven Thousand Dollars in currency.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

April 11.—*Wind N. W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

April 12.—*Wind N.N.W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

April 13.—*Wind N.*

No arrivals or sailings.

April 14.—*Wind N.*

No arrivals or sailings.

April 15.—*Wind W.S.W.*

Arrived, H. B. M. steamer Lizard, Tindel, Commander, from Montevideo.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Capt. Amazonas, for Montevideo.

Passengers—Mr. Nelson Hartwig, Lieut. Antonio de la Peña, (Bolivian army) and 7 others.

During the night, Hamburg barque Sirena, Goodrich, for Montevideo.

April 16.—*Wind E., in the afternoon changed to S. W., rain in the morning.*

Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa del Plata, Ribot, from Montevideo 14th inst.

Passengers—34 French, 26 Sardinians, 5 Spanish, 3 Argentines, 1 English. Total 69.

Sailed, at day break, H. B. M. steamer Lizard, Tindel, Commander, in the direction of Colonia.

April 17.—*Wind N.N.E., in the afternaon changed to N.E.*

Arrived, H. B. M. schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. Johnson, from Montevideo 13th inst., with the February mail from England.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

April 4.

Swedish brig Cristiane, J. Stemberg, from Tarragona 18th January.

April 7.

H. B. M. steamer Lizard, Tindel, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 30th March, with the February mail from England.

French barque Proletaire, Coulor, from Santa Catalina 28th March.

April 8.

French brig Uni, Jubin, from Havre 3d January.

Danish schooner brig Skjord, Qustrael, from Cadiz 1st February.

British schooner brig Regina, Kreeft, from London 8th February.

Spanish barque Convenio de Vergara, Luengas, from Malaga 4th January, and Rio Janeiro 24th March.

H. B. M. packet schooner Spider, Lieut. Richard Elsworthy Pym, Commander, hence 6th inst.

Brazilian brig Tres Guimaraens, Alves Alcida, from Parnaguá 22nd ult.

Do. schooner Fausta, da Rosa, from Rio Grande 6th inst.

American brig Santa Maria, White, from Baltimore 15th February, and Rio Janeiro 28th March.

April 9.

Sardinian polacre Teseo, Camelo, from Rio Grande 4th inst.

Brazilian patache Douro, Viera da Silva, from Rio Grande 6th inst.

Sardinian polacre Pilades y Orestss, Guidardelo, from Gibraltar 1st February.

Aprtl 10.

H. B. M. brig Philomel, 6 guns, Capt. Bartholomew James Sullivan, from the Bajada del Paraná 30th inst.

April 13.

British brig Bella Barbarie, Lawler, from Dundee 2nd January.

British brig Victoria, Caithness, from Liverpool 10th November, Falmouth 8th February.

French barque Elissa, Moville, from Bordeaux 4th February.

Sardinian schooner Suerte, Chiaparo, from Rio Grande 3rd inst.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

April 12.—A launch from the southward was seen this afternoon standing towards the blockaders.

April 13.—The launch seen last evening was this morning at anchor off the town, she sailed and went alongside the Racer. Two launches from the direction of Colonia went this morning alongside the Melampus; subsequently another sailed from said vessel apparently for Colonia.

April 16.—A launch from the direction of Colonia went this afternoon alongside the Melampus.

A Lieutenant and a boat's crew of 6 men are said to have disappeared from the *Racer* in consequence of a quarrel between the former and Capt. Reed.

This day (18th inst.) completes the 203rd day of the blockade.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Melampus, 42 guns, Captain John Norman Campbell.
Brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.
Schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. Johnson.
FRENCH—Brig Adonis, 20 guns, Capt. Colet.
SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.
Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Ribot.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

Saturday..........71
Sunday..........73
Monday..........74
Tuesday..........71
Wednesday..........71
Thursday..........69
Friday..........67

Advertisements.

English Cheese,

NORTH Wiltshire, prime quality, on Sale at the Store No. 46 Calle de la Reconquista.

J. Reynolds

BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed his Earthenware Establishment from No. 49 Calle de la Paz to Nos. 68 and 70 Calle de la Piedad, in front of Mr. Hargreaves, where by a strict attention to business he hopes to merit a portion of their patronage.

Henry Godfrey,

DISPENSING & FAMILY CHEMIST,

No. 30, Calle de la Catedral,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has re-opened the above Establishment with a complete assortment of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumery, and articles of domestic use.

At the same time takes this opportunity of stating that all Prescriptions entrusted to him will be dispensed under his immediate inspection, and trusts by a strict regard to the purity of every article, combined with an unremitting personal attention to all orders, to insure a continuance of that confidence which it has ever been his anxious wish to merit.

To Let,

A BED-ROOM and Sitting Room, furnished or unfurnished, with board if required. Enquire at No. 8 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Just Received

AT THE

HOSIERY & HABERDASHERY,

No. 21, Calle de Cangallo,

(Next door to the Theatre.)

A VERY superior assortment of gentlemen's French silk hats, and of the latest fashions; an excellent assortment of silk and satin cravats, scarfs, opera ties stocks, silk handkerchiefs, gloves, braces, men and boys' cloth caps, cloth and hair brushes, gentlemen's white and coloured shirts and collars, cotton and merino shirts and drawers, cotton and woollen hose and half hose of all descriptions, children's woollen hose, bed rugs and blankets, woollen table covers, gentlemen's dressing cases, razors, pocket books, cigar cases, fancy riding whips, walking sticks, gentlemen's half boots, botines and English shoes, pegged do., and various other articles, all selling at the lowest possible prices.

BUENOS AYRES

British Library.

THE Annual and General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Buenos Ayres British Library will take place at the Library, on Wednesday the 22nd inst., at 8 o'clock, P.M. for the purpose of electing a Committee for the management of the affairs of the Library for the present year.

Buenos Ayres, 1st April, 1846.

FREDERIC HARGRAVE.
(Secretary pro. tem.)

J. M. Tuksbury, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

HAS removed from Calle del 25 de Mayo to Calle del Perú No 116. He gives advice in his house from 7 till 8 a.m., and from 1 till half-past 2 p.m.

Superior Accommodation for Gentlemen

THE undersigned having taken the spacious and commodious house in the Calle de Tucuman, No. 26, has it in his power to offer to Gentlemen comfortable lodgings, with board and attendance. Those Gentlemen who prefer living in a private house, will find the present opportunity desirable, from the pleasant situation of the premises, on which there is a spacious Orchard, and the attention which will be paid to their comfort.

HUGH WHITE.

Pegged Boots, Shoes, and Brogans.

THE Subscribers respectfully advise the public that they have established, on the most approved method, a manufacture of the abovementioned articles; they have secured experienced workmen, and use only the best materials. The public is requested to call and examine the stock of Boots Shoes and Brogans, which are fresh, and will be sold to suit purchasers, at prices lower than they have ever been introduced for from abroad. A liberal discount will be made to persons purchasing lots to sell retail.

THOMAS WIRE & CO.,
113, Piedad Street

Omnibus and Volantas,

FOR the THORNDIKE RERTAURANT, will leave the corner of Corrientes aud Alameda Streets, at morning and evening on feast days. Families wising to visit the Quinta, can have either of the vehicles to call at their residence, on any day required, by leaving written orders the day previous at the Quinta, or at 113, Piedad Stteet.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish..........	376	á	377	each
Do. Patriot..........	373	á	375	do.
Plata, macuquina..........	19	á	20	do for one
Dollars, Spanish..........	22½	á	22¾	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones..	22 2	à	22 4	do.
Six per cent. Stock..........	76	á		do. per cent
Exchange on England...	2⅛d.			
Do. France......	23	á	24	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro..	3			per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo..	2	á	3	do.
Do. United States	19	á	20	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	47	á	48	per pesada.
Do. France..........	40	á	43	do.
Do. North America	36	á	38	do.
Do. Spain..........	45	á	46	do
Do. salted..........	40	á	41	do.
Do. Horse..........	20	á	24	do. each
Calf skins..........	38	á	40	per pesada
Sheep skins, common..........	22	á	24	per dozen
Do. fine..........	30	á	32	do.
Deer skins..........	withoutprice			do.
Goat skins..........	do.			do.
Nutria skins..........	3		3½	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins..........	no price.			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short..........	35	à	40	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed..........	45	á	51	do.
Do. long..........	100	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed..........	18	á	20	do
Do. picked..........	withoutprice			do.
Do. shorn from skins..........	do.			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty..........	12	á	30	do
Tallow, pure..........	24	à	26	do.
Do. raw..........	15	à	16	do.
Do. with grease..........	16	á	17	do.
Jerked beef..........	withoutprice			per quintal.
Horns, mixed..........	75	á	100	per thousand
Do. Ox..........	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones..........	withoutprice			do.
Hide cuttings..........	8	á	10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white..........	withoutprice			per lb.
Do. black..........	8½	á	9	do.
Salted tongues..........	6	á	7	per dozen
Salt, on board..........	none.			per fanega.
Discount..........	1½	á	3	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 380 dollars
The lowest price 373 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1-8. The lowest do. 2 1-8d.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.